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mans, have utterly confounded, under one name, that which is a product of a cooling magma, and that which is a secondary alteration product in rocks. On page 274 he states that "Petrology becomes the study of an endless cycle of changes from eruptive to sedimentary, and from sedimentary to eruptive rocks." A cycle of which the last half is neither sustained by field or microscopic research, nor by physics.

Such errors as picotite for pyrope (p. 141), chrysolite for chrysotile (p. 271) disfigure the work. Speaking of tridymite, on page 152, he says, "It has also been mentioned as occurring in some Irish rock, but the author is unable either to recall the precise locality or to find the reference."

Had he looked on the upper part of the same page¹ on which his own paper on tachylyte is published, to which he refers so often, he would have found it, as well as in numerous other scientific journals published in England and on the continent.—*M. E. W.*

WRIGHT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN HELMINTHOLOGY.²—In this paper of twenty-six pages and two plates, we have a valuable addition to our knowledge of the parasitic worms, which have been studied in this country by Leidy, Wyman, Verrill, Packard, Minot and Fitz. Thirteen species are enumerated, of which five are new. One new genus (*Sphyranura*) is proposed, while Leidy's genus *Clinostomum* is united with *Distomum*. In the descriptions of the species are included many anatomical facts; Minot's statement that the water vascular system and parenchyma spaces are connected in *Distomum* is confirmed. Some of the more interesting habitats recorded are *Polystomum oblongum* in the urinary bladder of the musk-turtle; *Sphyranura osleri* occurred in the mouth and gills of *Menobranhus lateralis*, *Tænia dispar* in *Rana halecina*. The round worm which was so prevalent in the shad last spring is referred by our author to *Ascaris adunca* Rud. The two plates which illustrate the article are well drawn and printed.—*J. S. K.*

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY.³—The speedy publication and finished nature of the papers in this volume speaks well for the industry shown by those who worked at this hastily equipped laboratory, and shows that elaborately constructed laboratories and expensive museums are not, from new and improved biological methods, essential to the real advance of biology in its widest sense. It will be remem-

¹ Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland. New series, Vol. IV, Part 4, 1877.

² *Contributions to American Helminthology No. 1.* By R. RAMSAY WRIGHT. (Proc. Canadian Institute. New series, Vol. I, No. 1.)

³ *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory. Scientific Results of the Session of 1878.* Organized and conducted by W. K. BROOKS. (June 24 to Aug. 19, 1878) Baltimore, 1879. 8vo, pp. 170, 13 plates.

bered that Cuvier laid the foundations of his fame as a comparative anatomist at out-of-the-way spots on different points of the coast of France; Quatrefages made his most important researches on the coast in fishermen's houses, his tables of boards and his equipments most scanty. Better than elaborate and costly microscopes and laboratory apparatus is energy, industry and a mind well trained in the methods of research. All of these qualities are evinced in the publication before us, and is the result of workers trained in this country.

The contents, of what we hope will be the first of a series of similar biological contributions from the summer workshop of Johns Hopkins University, is an introductory giving an account of the foundation of the laboratory, to which the readers of this journal have already had their attention drawn. This is followed by papers on the Land Plants found at Fort Wool, by N. B. Webster; a list of animals found at Fort Wool, by P. R. Uhler; Development of Lingula, by W. K. Brooks; *Lucifer typus*, by Walter Faxon; Development of Gastropods, by W. K. Brooks; Development of Squilla, by W. K. Brooks. The paper on the early stages of Amphioxus, by H. J. Rice, has been delayed by the sickness of the author, and will be printed elsewhere at an early date.

Without disparagement to the other essays, that on Lingula will excite the most interest from the nature of the subject. The author, after a careful and fully illustrated study of the early stages of this shelled worm, as all must now regard it since Morse's discovery of its true relationship, concludes that the Brachiopoda are the most highly specialized representatives of the Polyzoön branch, the Rotifera, Polyzoa, and Veliger (a generalized form from which the different types of Mollusks are supposed to have diverged) having so separated at a very early period from a common vermian stem. "The three stems appear to be sufficiently closely related to each other, and sufficiently sharply distinguished from all other animals, to constitute by themselves one of the fundamental divisions of the animal kingdom, which might be called, on account of the conspicuous character of the trochal disc, the *Trochifera*."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1878.—This document of four pages was printed for the use of the members of the Legislature, and is signed by Governor Hartranft, chairman of the Board. It conveys the information that twenty-four counties have been completely surveyed; thirty-one counties partially, and thirteen counties not surveyed. Thus a little less than half of the area of the State in counties has been surveyed, although actually rather more than half of the ground has been gone over. The most extensive continuous tract finished is that west of the Alleghenies and south of Crawford and Elk counties. The rapidity with which